COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1888.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

IAN'S VOYAGE.

Makes a Pleasant Trip
are Breakwater.

So Well--Dr. Pepper
y Summoned.

Felt in the Deep
Port of Texas.

Concern Signs the

[illegible]

...ropper Called.

N. J., July 3.—Dr
of Generals Sheridan's
ition at Hon. Mr. D.
on Sixth avenue. Dr.
of the general's physi-
d Dr. Pepper to night to
Breakwater at once. Dr.
at 2 a. m. to morrow on
May Landing where he
government.

...ian's Voyage.

...July 3.—The United
...senators, with General
...arrived off the Delaware
...ing bulletin respecting
...condition:

...ian stood the run from
...very well, though he is
...d by the ship's motion,
...considerable ground
...ed to remain here for
...l if the conditions are
...r New York, this even-
...'s pulse has continued
...epletion and appetite
...favorable.

...tonkar, M. O'Brien,
...Henry C. Yarrow.

...Del., July
...ing bulletin was far-
...ated Press this evening
...idan's physician: "At
...ning General Sheridan
...pulmonary congestion.
...sily controlled than on
...casion. At this hour
...ing rather quickly with
...his respiration is
...gular, his pulse is de-
...ance of the use of
...g naps, the position of
...is quite sheltered from
...ges and absolute quiet
...on board."

...Valley Convention.

...Texas, July 3.—A deep
...was called last month
...ith board of trade to
...r 10. The object is to

...e a deep water port can
...ast coast. The entire state
...aroused on the subject
...resented in the convention
...s received to-day it is
...legates will be present
...Denver, New Orleans,
...d the smaller towns of
...ka, Louisiana, Arkan-
...exico. Many eastern
...ive Texas interests are
...movement.

...ebre Cabinet.

...y 3.—Another of the
...ecumbent to-day to the
...ociation, and signed the
...expanded by the works
...of the establishment is
...and Steel Co.

...n Congress.

...overs.

...ily 3. The house to-
...ncurred in the senate
...priating $800,000 in the
...provide more efficient
...een the United States
...ntral America and the

...ills of Texas it was
...the house a journal
...et on Thursday next.
...d that the tariff bill
...d up for consideration

...went into committee
...tinger, of Illinois, in
...ariff bill.

...Millan, of Tennessee,
...dified plate glass un-
...hanged.

...ahoe moved to increase
...er ton the duty on pig
...ed that the present
...6.72 per ton and the
...n would have a very
...on the pig iron indus-
...was lost, yeas 68,

...moved to restore the
...on iron railway bars
...an 25 pounds to the

...Tennessee moved to
...o imposing a duty of
...s and billets of steel
...resent rate of 45 per

...sylvania opposed the
...ent duty was conva-
...which he thought was
...igh when compared
...on the iron and steel
...tion was agreed to.

...ncrease from $20 to
...y on charcoal bloom

...Missouri moved to re-
...on bar iron, and the
...ted by Burroughs of

...lvania supporting the
...himself disposed to re-
...riff and in favor of
...co tax and the tax on
...arts. This he thought

...ition as far as it
...the government in
...the widows and
...soldiers of the war
...because it provided a
...said the two tickets
...y to day represented
...Republican ticket that
...arket should be for
...other that the Ameri-
...l be open to the whole

...Virginia, Judge Ma-
...vell, having deserted
...S) for revision of the
...g before the country
...eople for their suffrage
...ch if never before ad-
...he city of an American

market for American industry and protection for American industry and labor, the republican party pledged to carry on the tariff system in this country, which would protect American workers against foreign workers.

Reed of Maine expressed delight at seeing the gentleman from Pennsylvania come back from his sentimental business to a tariff discussion. He was glad the gentleman had expressed himself so fully on the question, and he was glad to be with them. The gentleman from Pennsylvania had given the Americans a precious piece of information when he said that the Americans who were asking for protection should leave the American market.

Scott said he had [illegible] been thrown out of work during the past week and in what classes. Where the protected industries which the gentleman [illegible] his has been driven, and because their employers had [illegible] per cent reduction in their wages. Why should manufacturers of Pennsylvania demand that their men should be taxed to this reduction? Was there any change in the condition of the country? Had any tariff bill passed the house that could possibly affect the wages of these men? Was not there a republican senate having power to pigeon hole such a bill or keep it in committee for all time?

After a debate had run for some time Blair of Missouri replied for more rapid progress, but Blair's appeal was in vain.

[illegible] session adjourned. Finally M. Kinley's motion was voted down, 95 to [illegible].

Bowden, of Pennsylvania, moved to fix the duty on iron or steel rails weighing not over 25 pounds to the yard at 12 per cent ad valorem. [illegible] postponed 90 to [illegible].

On motion of Breckinridge of Arkansas, a duty of 10 cents [illegible] imposed on iron or steel wire with hedgehog ribs for the manufacture of fencing.

Having completed consideration of 40 pages of the bill the committee rose.

Conference was ordered on the river and harbor appropriation bill, and the house adjourned till Thursday.

A Government Architect Accused.

PITTSBURG, July 3.—Richard Nevins, jr., supervising government architect of the United States court house and post office now being built here, has been arrested upon a charge preferred by U. S. Special Agent Brooks of making fraudulent claims against the government. It claims Nevins signed, and presented false bills for work on the court house and post office, alleged to have been done by one B. Donovan, but which was never performed. Donovan it is alleged signed the bills, and his name was forged to them. Nevins asserts that he is able to satisfactorily explain the charges.

Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, July 3.—Money on call easy, 1 to 1½, closed offered at prime paper 3 to 6. The business done at the stock exchange was in all probability the [illegible] of any day since the [illegible] and the nations were confined to the narrowest limits ever seen in very few stocks showing a change of more than [illegible] per cent. The only important move was in Rock Island, which under some peculiar circumstances ranged from 102 to 103. The general list, however, displayed a firm tone, but holding prices under the improved outlook of the iron trade bears were inclined to increase their short line. The close was steady at little better than opening prices. Governments were dull and steady.

Adams Ex.	[illegible]	Rock Island	[illegible]
American Ex.	[illegible]	St. Paul	[illegible]
Central Pacific	[illegible]	Preferred	[illegible]
C. & A.	[illegible]	St. Paul, C. & O.	[illegible]
Preferred	[illegible]	Texas Pacific	[illegible]
C. B. & Q.	[illegible]	U. P.	[illegible]
Del., Lack. & W.	[illegible]	U. S. Ex.	[illegible]
D. & R. G.	[illegible]	Wells Fargo Ex.	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	Western Union	[illegible]
East Tenn.	[illegible]	Col. Coal	[illegible]
Preferred	[illegible]	Homestake	[illegible]
Preferred	[illegible]	Iron Silver	[illegible]
Kas. & Tex.	[illegible]	Quick Silver	[illegible]
Mo. Pacific	[illegible]	Preferred	[illegible]
Northern Pacific	[illegible]	Ft. Worth & D. C.	[illegible]
Preferred	[illegible]	C. C. & O. Co.	[illegible]
N. Y. C.	[illegible]	Preferred	[illegible]
N. Y. C.	[illegible]	N. Y. C.	[illegible]
Pullman P. Car	[illegible]	Pacific of Mo.	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	N. Y., Wayne	[illegible]

An Offer from Persia.

PITTSBURG, July 3.—Charles A. Ashburner of the United States Geological survey, stationed in this city, has received an offer from the shah of Persia, to take charge of a government engineering corps now being organized in that country. At present nothing but turquoise is mined in Persia, and the shah expects to discover valuable deposits of coal, iron, petroleum and possibly the precious metals. Ashburner has not yet accepted.

An Oarsman's Relapse.

NEW YORK, July 3.—E. R. Carter, who was stricken with stroke in the winning Yale boat at New London Friday, was presented by his father with a check for $2,500 immediately after the close. The father had promised to give the son $100 for every boat length Yale was ahead of Harvard. At the finish Yale had 21 and one-half lengths on her old rival. Young Carter comes from Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, and is chief captain of the Yale crew of 1889.

A Tremendous Meteor.

APPLETON, Wis., July 3.—At 8:30 yesterday evening a tremendous meteor was observed to pass across the southern sky from east to west. It rivalled the sun in brightness and left a long train of sparks in its wake. The meteor moved very slowly and was evidently at a very great height. It was visible for half a minute and finally faded away without noise.

King Milan's Divorce.

BELGRADE, July 3.—King Milan has applied to the church synod for judicial separation from his wife Queen Natalie, on the ground of an insuperable aversion to her. Ex-Premier Protic has gone to Wiesbaden, to bring the young crown prince back to Servia. The boy, who is 11 years old, is at Wiesbaden with his mother.

A Cable Enterprise.

LONDON, July 3.—The English and French governments have agreed to work jointly, commencing January first next, on the submarine cables between France and England. The tariff will be 20 centimes a word. A direct cable between Liverpool and Havre will be established [illegible] the arrangement.

A Cashier Short.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 3.—John H. Vanlom for the past ten years employed at the Second National bank went to the Catskills on his annual vacation Saturday last. Since then his accounts have been overhauled and a shortage of at least $[illegible] has been discovered.

Caved in of a Mine.

SCRANTON, Pa., July 3.—An extensive cave in occurred at the [illegible] this morning forcing the miners to fly for their lives. One man and a number of mules are known to have been crushed in the fall, while seven more laborers are reported missing.

GETTYSBURG'S GLORY.

The Reunion at the Quarto-Centennial a Grand Success.

George William Curtis Delivers a Memorable Oration.

The Vital and Beneficent Significance of the Field.

Other Great Problems to be Solved in Parliamentary Battles.

THE HIGHLANDS, GETTYSBURG, July 3.—There was strange similarity between this day and that of just 25 years ago. Then the armies of Meade and Lee confronted each other. So to-day Federals and confederates were once more in the field, and again was one on Seminary Ridge and the other on Cemetery Hill. Nothing unusual occurred to break the monotony until 1 o'clock when union and confederates met once more, at almost the same hour at which they had joined in deadly combat 25 years ago.

The monuments which were dedicated to-day were as follows: The 5th New York cavalry, the 104th N. Y. infantry (Garibaldi Lighters), 67th New York (First long Island Volunteers) and known as Beecher's regiment, at which Rev. Thomas Beecher of Elmira, N. Y., delivered the oration; Third New York independent battery, with Major General W. S. Rosecrans as orator; Battery B, New York artillery, and 5th New York independent battery.

The signal corps association of the Army of the Potomac held a meeting here to-day. They determined to erect an imposing tablet on Little Round Top, commemorative of the work done by this branch of the army in the battle. They also elected General Jesse Merrill president and decided to hold their annual reunions at the time and place where the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic takes place.

General J. B. Gordon, of Georgia, was compelled by his official position as state executive to leave for Atlanta. To an associated press reporter, in answer to the question what was his opinion of the reunion, he said: "This meeting was a great success, and if these reunions of soldiers occurred yearly it would serve to engender the friendly feeling of the blue and gray more closely and to bind the north and south so firmly that there would be no north and no south, but a country linked together by chains of indissoluble friendship."

At 3 o'clock a procession composed of military commands, as yesterday, carried the national cemetery and marched past the tourmi. At the conclusion of the parade General [illegible], of New York, as presiding officer requested Rev. Twitchell, of Hartford, Ct., to open the exercises with prayer. The prayer was listened to with uncovered heads, and when concluding he began the Lord's prayer the crowd joined in.

The poet of the occasion, George Parsons Lathrop, was unable to be present, but part of his poem was read by General H. C. King, secretary of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, and was received by the audience with much applause.

When the orator, George William Curtis, was presented three cheers were called for by General Sharpe, and he was greeted with hearty applause at the conclusion of his oration. Following is

CURTIS'S ORATION.

Upon this field consecrated by American valor we meet to consecrate ourselves to American union. In this hallowed ground lie buried, not only brave soldiers of the blue and the gray, but the passions of war, the jealousies of sections, and the bitter root of all our national differences, human slavery. Here long and angry controversies of political dogma, of material interest and of local pride and tradition, came to their decisive struggle. As the fate of Christendom was determined at Tours, that of American independence at Saratoga, and that of modern Europe at Waterloo, the destiny of the American union was decided at Gettysburg. A hundred other famous fields there are, of the same American bravery in the same tremendous strife; fields whose ground and terrible tale history and song will never tire of telling. But it is here that the struggle touched its highest point. Here broke the fiery crest of that invading wave of war. From this field the civil contest, through renowned campaigns of courageous endurance, of fearful carnage, and of accumulating heart break for northern and southern homes, slowly receded toward its end. This, therefore, is one of the historic fields of the world, and to us Americans no other has an interest so profound. Marathon and Arbela, Worcester and Valmy, even our own Bunker Hill and Saratoga, and Yorktown, fields of undying fame, have not for us a significance so vital and so beneficent as this field of Gettysburg.

As we see it to-day beneath this summer sun it is a happy valley of golden harvest fields, of stately woods, of teeming orchards, of gurgling waters and of cheerful homes. Beyond those airy walls of mountain stretches westward to the Sierras and the Pacific, northward to the lakes, southward to the gulf of Mexico, and eastward to the Atlantic, the continental empire of an industrious and fraternal people. Its great aspects, its characteristic features are all unchanged. Over it beam the benignant heavens, upon its broad and beautiful expanse lies the benediction of peace. From the day when the pioneers first reached it on their western way, on through the gradual development of civilization and its transformation by tranquil industry from a wilderness to a garden, it had been the happy valley that we behold, secluded from the world, until revealed in a sudden blaze of glory, with its heights and slopes and meadows, Seminary Ridge, Culps Hill and Wolf's Hill, Round Top, Little Round Top, the Peach Orchard, and Cemetery Hill, all caught up into immortal regality.

In that fierce light this noble landscape rises at once into history and becomes dear to the human heart. Around its chief and central interest gather associations of felicitous significance, as if the divine Poet, passing from [illegible] field to [illegible] field, paused to [illegible] in its story. [illegible] Lincoln's house, where Parker's House now stands, Stanton to the state house, Buchanan's house in Lancaster, Andrew Johnson's house in New England to inspect the Carpenter's hall in Philadelphia, where the Continental congress [illegible] this field is sacred with the [illegible] of famous words and deeds. Where the [illegible] have seemed to linger in the [illegible] of [illegible] while the [illegible] the [illegible] spot where the war was ended, stood the [illegible] and patriot and veteran, whose [illegible] was greater than that of any [illegible] of his generation, and [illegible] responsibility in human history [illegible] from whom and [illegible] company.

[illegible] the men who met on the southern soldiers when the war began that time their opponents they are American citizens with essentially the same characteristics and powers; except in national advantages on one side or counterbalanced by exceptional advantages on the other, we must make up our minds that man for man, the soldier from the south will be as stubborn for the soldier from the north and vice versa. By a singular fortune, like Washington through both parents a son of Virginia, he shares with Washington [illegible].

Upon this field he spoke the few simple words which enshrine the significance of the great controversy and which have become a part of this historic scene, to endure with the memory of Gettysburg, aye, as long as the heart and exalt the hope of every American from the Gulf to the Lakes and from ocean to ocean, so long as this valley shall smile with spring [illegible] and seed time and harvest shall not fail.

Already he had said, with the pathetic yearning of a true American heart, where the war was in progress, but had not yet begun: "We are not enemies but friends; we must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained it must not break our bonds of affection." The mystic cords of memory, stretching from every battle field and, patriot grave, to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the union when again touched, as assuredly they will be, by the better angels of our nature. To-day his prophetic vision is fulfilled. The mariner of these hosts of peacy encamped upon this field of war, has universal voice of friendly greeting and congratulation, these cheers of the gray echoing the cheers of the blue, what are they but the answering music of those cords of memory, the swelling chorus of the union responding to the better angels of our nature? If there be joy in heaven this day it is in the heart of Abraham Lincoln as he looks down upon this field of Gettysburg.

But the occasion has yet another profound interest of association. It was on the 21st and 23d of June, 1788, that the votes of New Hampshire and Virginia decided the adoption of the constitution of the United States. This year, almost this very day, is its centenary, and nowhere in the country could the glorious anniversary be celebrated with such perfect propriety as upon the field where, by the majestic decision of forces from which there is no appeal, the constitution was decreed to be an imperishable bond of national union and liberty. Like all enduring political instruments the constitution was not [illegible] would imply, as inspiration, in the sense of a work struck out at once completely fitted for its purpose. It was not an inauguration but a development. It was the result of actual experiment. It was founded upon the experience of self-governing British colonies, embodying the ancient muniments of English liberty and the traditional distribution of political power. The whole constitutional scheme had been already tested in simple political communities. The distinction of the constitution is the application of that scheme not to another simple political society, but to the creation of one of the most composite political communities ever known, a successful system of complete double citizenship. It transformed a congress of colonies into a nation of states.

It was as united colonies that on the haughty day, of which to-morrow is the one hundred and twelfth anniversary, the American people declared their independence of Great Britain. But twelve years later the sentiment of state independence, a condition which, strictly speaking, had never existed, as the colonies were united in the crown, had become so jealous that in defining the new constitution much was left obscure. Notwithstanding this opportunity of various interpretation, however, so strong was state feeling that except for the confidence of America in Washington the most sagacious observers of the time doubted if the constitution would have been adopted. Beside the obscurity there were compromises indispensable to its formation, but the scope, the operation, and the consequences of which no human wisdom could forecast. More than all else two things completely eluded anticipation or calculation. One was the sectional development of slavery which compelled the important compromises of the constitution. At that time it seemed to be a passing cloud of controversy, but it was destined to overshadow the land and to burst in an awful tempest of wrath and fire and blood. The other was the sentiment of nationality, as yet uncertain and vague, but which springing from homogeneity of race, language, religion and political tradition, was destined to grow with the marvelous material development of country, with the ease and simplicity of popular government, and with the passion and pride of an English speaking people, until the union would become not so much an ingenious political contrivance as the ark of the covenant, the sacred shrine of the deepest instinct of the American heart.

In all this conditions lay the final causes of the war, in one view it was a war of constitutional construction, in another of constitutional interpretation. But in any view it was an inevitable war. If ever such a phrase may be used. Conflicting convictions, interests, passions, were all so absolute, so complicated, so powerful, so defiant, that, however the lover of peace and of the mild sway of reason may deplore the tragedy, it was forecast in the nature of man. The issue at stake was ostensibly the nature and vitality of a great political union. But beneath and beyond lay the problem of a social and industrial system inextricably involved by the compromises of the constitution with the national life. It was a war without precedent for the grandeur of its significance, for the vastness of its resources, and for the stern tenacity of its combatants. It was a contest not of regular armies nor of mercenary levies to gratify dynastic ambition or to extend ruthless conquest, but of republican citizens self-organized into military hosts to maintain conflicting principles with equal sincerity and fighting with equal courage. Only American valor could hope successfully to assail American union, and nothing but the same valor could successfully maintain it. Yet even that heroic devotion might not have withstood the fiery onset of an equally resolute political conviction. But when union became identical in the minds of its defenders with human liberty and human welfare, then the stars in their courses, the hopes and prayers of mankind fought for the union, and even if the conflict had lasted a hundred years the final event of the mighty assault upon the union would have been typified in the last, desperate deed upon this field upon this day twenty-five years ago, the steady, stern, magnificent, heroic hopeless charge of the gallant Pickett.

But that the glory of this day, and of America, and of human nature, may be full, it is the veterans and survivors of the armies whose tremendous conflict interpreted the constitution, who to-day, late upon the field of battle and upon its twenty-fifth anniversary clasp friendly hands of sympathy to state a common victory. This is a spectacle without precedent in history. No field of the cloth of gold or of the grounded arms, no splendid scene of the royal adjustment of conquest, the diplomatic settlement of peace, or the papal incitement of crusades, rivals in moral grandeur and significance this simple pageant. It is not for one who did not bear arms in the strife to attempt to express the emotion which fills the heart of every veteran upon this field at this moment, and which the glowing words of welcome and response that have been already spoken by those whose title to speak is the highest possible, have adequately and eloquently expressed. Nor would you ask of me to repeat to you the details of a battle in which you were the combatants, a battle in which every soldier was a hero, where daunthless courage and sublime resolve contested every step and where amid the awful scene as a thousand fond traditions tell, the truest and tenderest and loftiest qualities of human nature in life and death, were equally displayed.

Twenty-five years ago soldiers of the gray, breaking up on the Rappahannock just a month before this day, your hearts beating high with the joy of many victories, your hopes built on turning back triumphantly the flood of aggressive war, you eluded the foe, and crossing the Potomac moved swiftly forward up the Cumberland valley, your fires by night flashing against yonder mountains, your long stretched lines by day pressing forward until they hovered around this spot, reaching in sudden incursions even across the Susquehanna and meditating in the tranquil heart of a great and prosperous commonwealth, a mighty blow which should shake the capital, dishearten the people and practically decide the issue of the war. The last sun of June sinking behind the western mountains saw your force concentrating yonder in the northwest, perilously near to this little town and gradually awaiting the dawn of a day of anticipated victory. Meanwhile, soldiers of the blue, long tried, enduring and undismayed, marching farther to the east and covering the capital, you moved northward on various lines, uncertain of the point where battle would be offered, but pressing steadily under a lurking fear lest the foe, undetected although upon your march, your commanding general was changing, still pushing on toward the spot which sheltered hitherto in happy obscurity, was about to be baptized with fire and blood. Thermopylæ, and Blenheim, and Bunker Hill.

The sun of Gettysburg rose on the first of July on the Army of the gray already advancing in line of battle; the army of the blue still hastening eagerly forward and converging to this point. The glory of midsummer filled this landscape as if nature had arrayed a fitting scene for a transcendent event. Once more the unquailing lines so long arrayed against each other stood, face to face. Once more the indescribable emotion mingled of yearning memory of fond affection, of dread foreboding, of high hope, of patriotic enthusiasm, and of stern resolve swept through the hearts of thousands of brave hearts, and the next instant the overwhelming storm of battle burst. For three long, proud, immortal days it raged and swayed, drifting from Seminary Hill far round to Wolfs Hill and Culps Hill, then sweeping back, with desperate fury striking the Peach Orchard and dashing with flash and roar upon Little Round Top and Round Top, raging in Devil's Den, the earth trembling, the air quivering, the sky obscured, with shouting charge, and rattling volley, and thundering cannonade piling the ground with mangled and bleeding blue and gray, the old, the young, but always and everywhere the devoted and the brave. Doubtful the battle hung and paused. Then a formidable bolt of war was forged on yonder wooded height and launched with withering blasts and roar of fire against the foe. It was a living bolt and sped as if resistless. It reached and touched the flaming line of the embattled blue. It pierced the line. For one brief moment in the short agony of mortal strife it held its own. It was the supreme moment of the peril of the union. It was the heroic crisis of the war. But the fiery force was spent. In one fierce, wild, tumultuous struggle brave men dashed headlong against men as brave, and the next moment that awful bolt of daring courage was melted in the fervent heat of an equal valor, and the battle of Gettysburg was fought.

If the rising sun of the 4th of July, 1863, looked upon a sad and unwonted scene, a desolated battle field, upon which the combatants, upon either side had been American citizens, yet those combatants could they have seen aright would have hailed that day as more glorious than ever before. For as the children of Israel beheld Moses descending amid the clouds and thunder of the sacred mount bearing the divinely illuminated law, so from that smoking and blood drenched field on which all hope of future union might seem to have perished utterly, they would have seen a more perfect union rising, with the constitution at last immutably interpreted, and they would have heard, before they were uttered by human lips, the words of which Gettysburg is the immortal pledge, of a nation's government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

The sun that set on Gettysburg had not seen, indeed, the end of the war. The army that withdrew from the field maintained from that day a war of defence, but with a skill, a courage, and a persistence, which, although they could not summon on either side braver men than fought at Gettysburg, called larger armies to the field and demanded still greater sacrifice. The actual issue was long delayed, but not one army alone determined the result. It was the co-operation of the east and the west which at length prevailed. Here at Gettysburg Meade and his illustrious lieutenants had written their names in our history. With other fields the famous captains of the last great chief of the war have identified their renown. Sherman, who has outlived all foes and calls every true hearted American his friend; the silent, noble, generous Thomas; Sheridan, our roman de Murat, our chivalric Rupert, whose laurels will crown with unfading lustre the memory of the bravest of the brave, and a great multitude of gallant officers worthy to rank with these and to lead

(CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.)

From Necessity, Not Choice.

Belated ready made clothing has to be sold for less than its value. The truth is, we are overloaded with goods and must make some breaks to unload.

Our loss is the public's gain.

500 men's pants, $2.50, 3.00 and 3.50.

Spring overcoats 25 per cent less than [illegible] prices.

Children's short pant suits, all makes, down 20 per cent.

A FIVE DOLLAR BILL will now do the work of $6.50 or $7.00.

Our prices are lower than the lowest.

Our goods are the best from the manufacturer.

F. S. LEONARD

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We Mean What

WE SAY

And more too. We have shown during the past two weeks that we are doing as we advertise, and are selling at as near cost as we can possibly do

Without Losing Money.

Carpenters and Mechanics have supplied themselves liberally during the last two weeks. We want our every

Ranchman in the County

to come in and take advantage of our

FLOCING OUT SALE

OF

Hardware, Stoves, and Tinware,

Prices 20 to 40 per cent Below Former Prices, at

Wm. Scott & Co.

Chicago Bakery.

ERICSON & GOUGH,

PROPRIETORS,

Next Door to the Postoffice.

DO YOU KNOW THAT OUR

Cakes, Candies, and Ice Cream

ARE SUPERIOR

To any in the city. Our Ice Cream is made from the Pure Article and cannot be surpassed.

All orders for Ice Cream and Ices will be promptly filled and delivered.

We also sell Milk in all quantities, and by the glass. a-22-1y

4th OF JULY.

Fireworks of all Kinds.

Also the Chinese and Japanese goods as cheap as Chicago and Denver prices.

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f-14-1m

Late Cabbage Plants

AND

Sweet Potato Plants

FOR SALE AT

WILLIAM CLARK'S GREENHOUSE.

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LOOMIS PLACE,

Directly Opposite El Paso Club.

LARGE PLEASANT ROOMS,

ELEGANT DINING ROOM.

With First-Class Table Board.

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Just Received.

A FINE LINE OF

Straw Hats, Summer Underwear

And Fancy Hose.—the finest line of NECKWEAR in the city.

Make a Specialty of Dress Shirts.

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Calvert Heights

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And nearly all the [illegible] made in that **Booming Town**, or I can sell you lots in

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To Colorado Springs, also on the **Installment Plan**, so that by paying $20 or $25 per month you may, at the end of a year, own one of the most beautiful suburban home sites to be found in the great State of Colorado.

Parrish's Addition is convenient to Churches, Schools, Stores and Depots, and has the **Best Water Supply** of any part of Colorado Springs. Very shortly the Street Railway Cars will be running through it, from end to end, giving its citizens the convenience of a 5 cent ride to Colorado Springs, Colorado City, Calvert Heights and Manitou.

Buy Lots in Parrish's Addition

And I will guarantee **you will not have** [illegible]

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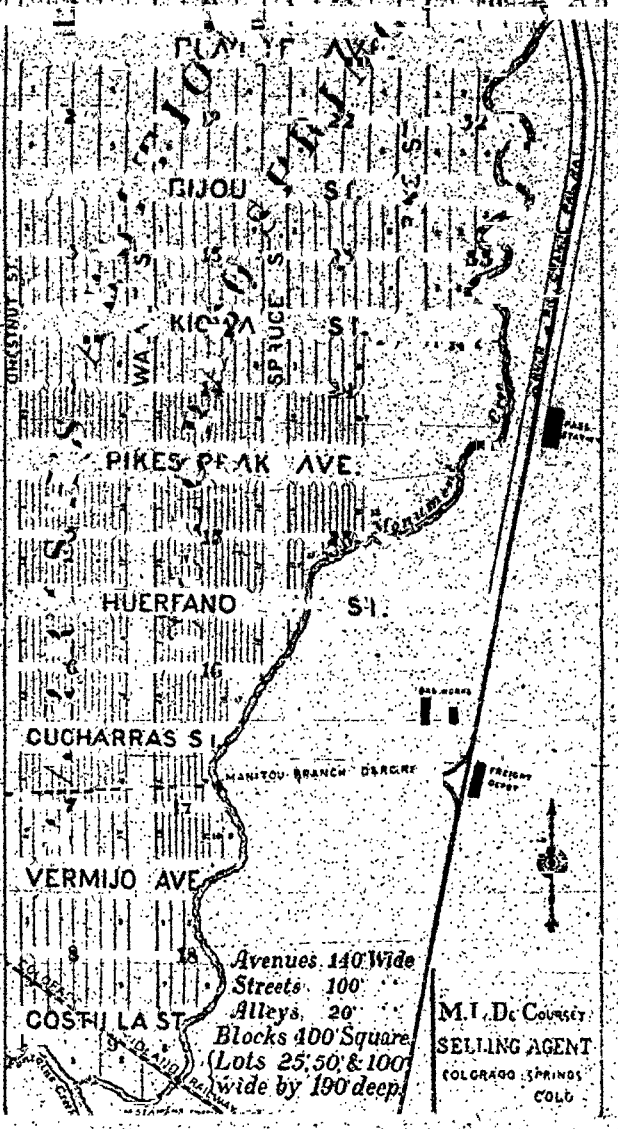

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SELLING AGENT
COLORADO SPRINGS
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FOR PRESIDENT,
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
Of Indiana.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
LEVI P. MORTON,
Of New York.

The examination of Harrison's record thus far has only made his career more conspicuous in the eyes of all true American citizens. The more it is studied the stronger he appears as a candidate.

The removal of Postoffice Inspector King was not in the direction of civil service reform. He had been connected with the postoffice department for eighteen years and was one of the most useful and intelligent men in the service.

The exercises of the past three days at Gettysburg are the most memorable of any since the war. One of the pleasantest features is that the representatives of both armies meet in peace to call up the tender and yet awful memories of that great struggle. The July Century contained a poem on "The High Tide at Gettysburg," by an ex-confederate soldier, which expresses sentiments we trust other confederates feel. The poem closes with these noble sentiments:

They fell, who lifted up a hand
And bade the sun in heaven to stand:
They sinned who fell, who saw the day
Abhorred the music of the war.
Let them lie! the march of motherland
Crushed them in her path as she
They slept, who saw the future coming
Through the night of doubt and fear:
They are crowned and safe, who fell in battle
Of human on that slippery slope
Amid the shock of Christ and Belial.

God knows! He forgive the low and
Treacherous and hold that striving hand,
God help us and release! He build and love
The helpers for Freedom's battle, not
Where to be—but how to triumph still!

Hold up the banners! Smite the guard
Lorn rules. Her leather purse rans
A mighty mother came in tears
The years of her battle years
Lamenting all her fallen sons!

Colonel Ingersoll, in his speech at the raftsmen's meeting in New York the other evening, used the following illustration:

[illegible] our country and protect it, so that if every port were blockaded we would be united and prosperity as with a mantle. (Cheers.) The nation that uses produces raw material becomes eternally poorer and poorer while the country that buys your raw material makes it into fabrics and sells it back to you, will grow forever and ever rich. (Cheers.)

Take the case of a locomotive—a wonderful thing, that force of progress, with its heart of iron and steel and breath of flame. Did you ever think of the skill and cunning, hands and the wonderfully accurate brains that make a thing like that? How much do you suppose the raw material is thing in the earth was worth? Let us for the sake of argument say, five dollars. Supposing the value of the locomotive to be $100,000, what has labor added to the value of the raw material? $99,995. (Cheers.) Where is you raw material drives away the great profit. You take cotton and work it, and just as long as the south does it the south will be poor, the south will be ignorant, and the south will be middle of nowhere. (Laughter and hear, hear.)

This embodies one of the most vital principles underlying the theory of protection. Friends of protection propose to secure through the protective tariff three things: First, the protection of all American manufacturers against foreign rivals; second, to keep up the price of American labor so that our laboring people can give a generous education to their children and keep their families in substantial comfort; and third, to insure that all goods consumed in this country shall be manufactured in this country rather than abroad. The importance of this last point is illustrated by Mr. Ingersoll's speech. So far as possible we should manufacture all our raw materials into articles ready for use. There is a total disregard of this principle among those protectionists who advocate the abolition of the internal revenue taxes. It is apparent that if we depend upon our revenue from customs duties there must be a very large amount of imports. To secure this revenue, means that it must be at a rate at which foreign goods may be imported profitably. It would be much more in accordance with the protection idea to have the tariff so high that our merchants could not afford to import anything whatever that could be produced or manufactured in this country. If this were the case, there would be no revenue from those articles, and there would be a protection that protected. The only goods on which any considerable duty could be collected would be those that could not be produced in this country. The revenue from this source would not be sufficient. We should have the alternative to collect the balance on goods which we could make in this country or by the tax on whiskey and tobacco. The latter course is certainly the only wise one. In the end it will be recognized as such. For this reason there is no danger of the abolition of the internal revenue tax. It would be the greatest threat of the protective tariff possible. The true way to get rid of the surplus is to modify our tariff laws. If the tariff can be removed on any of the necessities of life, without imperilling any industry, it should be done. Where we receive a large duty on articles that we do not manufacture here, the true protective principle is to increase the duty so that there shall be no importation, which will deprive the income and also give the work to American mechanics which is now done by British, German and French mechanics. These are the two ways to get rid of our surplus under a protective tariff system.

GETTYSBURG'S GLORY.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

men as dauntless as the men they fought. But by a happy providence it was decreed that the leader of all these leaders and of the united armies should be a patriot with whom, at the head of a million of victorious soldiers, American liberty was as secure as it was with Washington, whose magnanimity was worthy of his country, who, dying, knew no section and no foe, and by whose bier, forecasting the happy day that we behold, walked, mourning and honoring, the lieutenants of Lee, leaders in the field. Might a people not justly consider itself the favorite of heaven which, led by Washington to independence, then torn by angry domestic strife, should not itself brought to perfect and enduring peace, with malice toward none, with charity for all, by the patriotism of Lincoln and the magnanimity of Grant?

Fellow Americans, in telling any part of the story of America we seem to boast. The simple statement of the truth sounds like a fairy tale. Yet could the citizen of any country exalt his land with more reason than we? What other civilized state stretches from ocean to ocean with [illegible] such a varied realm of natural grandeur and beauty, wish so vast a population so free, so intelligent, so industrious, so contented? In older countries, in the soft air of the storied past, amid accumulated riches of art and literature, and long and romantic history, the finest flower of civilization may seem to bloom. But if civilization mean human welfare, the happiness of the individual man, a fairer opportunity, a nobler ideal, a more equally diffused well-being, then this very year America, whose true significance is fair play for all men, is the century plant of civilization, covered with the opening blossoms of a higher general welfare than history records.

Even the civil war has but quickened and deepened our prosperous activities. Like spring-touched mountains of snow melting quietly into the earth, moistening and fecundating the seed eager for the harvest, so those mighty armies of the blue and the gray marshalled for the warfare of a generation, if such had been decreed, swiftly and noiselessly disappeared, and all that hunting energy and discipline and skill, strategy and law, a thousand industries are as beneficent in peace as they were terrible in war. What prouder spectacle is there for America, what vision could more worthily stimulate devout gratitude in every American heart, than that of the states south of the Potomac which, after the fierce and wasting stress of four years of war upon their soil, after the total overthrow of their ancient industrial system, the destruction of their wealth, the complete paralysis of their business energies, are rising together like a seed of Titans, and under the inspiration of liberty, peace and secured union, are renewing the wonderful tale of the earlier years of the century, the progress and development of the great west? The power and resource of those states in war seem to have revealed to them their unsuspected skill and force in peace. The vigor, the tenacity, the ability that contested victory upon this field for those three famous days are now working the greater miracles of industrial enterprise. Never before was the sword beaten into so vast a ploughshare nor the spear into so prodigious a pruning hook.

The world's imperial deposit of iron has lain dormant for ages between the coal and the limestone of Alabama, but only now has it proved more precious than a gold mine. From the war-devastated wilderness cities have suddenly sprung, humming with [illegible] and a hundred trades, and stalled Pedmont and Georgia smile in rivalry, and the flaring furnaces of Tennessee challenge the ancient fires of the Lehigh and the Alleghanies. South Carolina nearly doubles her manufactured products in seven years, and this year they will nearly equal in value all the crops of the state, including rice and cotton. In seven years the assessed valuation of property in the twelve old southern states has advanced nearly one-third, while the rate of taxation is diminished. Thousands of new industries, mining, manufacturing, commercial, and agricultural, arise as in a newly discovered or lately settled land. To facilitate every enterprise railroads, thoroughly appointed, penetrate the remotest valleys. The water courses are richly burdened with a freight hitherto unknown, and with new industries greater skill exists, more various demands, opens wider commercial connections and more intimate social relations, and establishes a higher and more opulent civilization. In all this glittering panorama the happiest incident is due directly to the war. It is the blending of the capital, the people, the energy, the experience, the skill and conviction of other states with those of the southern states, which has produced this great result. Before the war this was impossible. Ever deepening doubt and angrier divergence had consumed the heart of union and only its form remained. This universal confidence and cooperation, therefore, are in the truest sense the fruits of union. But fairer than all these, as this smile of prosperity broadens over the awakening states, is the fact that labor itself becomes free, and slaves are transformed to citizens. Free labor produces the great southern staples as amply as before, and is welcomed to the new industries. It pays taxes on property of its own valued at nearly a hundred millions of dollars, while for the children of former slaves there are nearly twenty thousand schools of every degree, with an enrollment of more than a million of pupils, and everywhere a demand for education and a public disposition to gratify it hitherto unprecedented. This new birth of freedom is the noblest aspect of the spectacle. The splendor of material progress may easily delude and betray with its fond and flattering caress. But it is not in such details alone that the promise of any people is to be discerned. It is not great mines only and factories and farms, that make great nations. The patriot looks to see churches, and school, and libraries, he studies the decreasing records of crime, he marks the growing respect for common rights, the evidences of public spirit, the moral qualities, the progressive political tendencies, and higher standards of life among a people, before he counts the spindles and the cotton bales, if he would cast aright their horoscope and foretell their future. The appearance of such signs under complicated and unprecedented conditions, conditions which no other nation in history ever knew, he sees with hope and pride amid this new industrial revival. The full fruition, indeed, is not yet. But if some impatient observer, eager that the surely ripening harvest shall be reaped before its golden prime, exclaims angrily that nothing has been done because so much remains to do, let his answer be that of the wise general to his young lieutenant, who burned for victory and thought the troops too slow, "'Tis an awfully rough road my boy, give them time, give them time!"

Not easily nor rapidly can the passions sprung from bitter local differences, and cherished and strengthened for a generation, disappear. Often in hot and reckless protestations those dying emotions will break forth like the distant muttering thunder of a retiring storm. But the central fact is bright as a fixed star. The line across the union drawn by the flaming sword of hostile social and industrial institutions, and irreconcilable theories of the nature and purpose of the government itself this latent revolution and nascent civil war have disappeared forever. At the end of a hundred years the union is the capital to each a garment of equal rights, of harmonious institutions, of accordant views of the government, in which sixty millions of people in thirty-eight states are invitedly arrayed.

The great question is settled. Other questions, indeed, remain which will sternly try our patriotism and our wisdom. But they will be appealed to the ordeal of battle no longer. They are settled in those peaceful, popular and parliamentary conventions which bring a patriotic and intelligent republican people. I do not mean only the [illegible] politics and measures will be so discussed. I mean that great fundamental questions like slavery in the last generation, questions of immigration, of citizenship, of administrative reform, of the suffrage, questions of a local bearing and interest, but of a national import and consequence, can be, and henceforth will be, discussed everywhere in the union. Let me mention as illustrations two of these questions which are in the highest sense questions of the country and not of party.

The dazzling statistics to which I have alluded, outstrip all precedent, but they are not limited to one part of the country. While new Ohios and Pennsylvanias arise in the south, larger, more fertile, more marvellous New Englands appear beyond the Mississippi. The poets described Sicily as the granary of the world, and it was so for [illegible] old world and the boundless new world that we know combined, nothing less than our mighty Northwest can be the granary. Eighty years ago Lewis and Clark toiled through the western wilderness from the mouth of the Missouri to the great falls in thirteen months. Now that wilderness is transformed into farms. Distance and time are conquered by endless railroads, the channels of ceaseless torrents of trade and intercourse, pouring through an imperial realm of fabulous fertility. The spectacle amazes and fascinates the world. The fables of Pt Paradise are told, once more, and the new Atlantis seems risen from the sea. That this land of boundless opportunities is also the home of universal freedom, and that the blessing is to be enjoyed by every comer, begets in every land a hunger for America, and the annals of American immigration almost recall the migrations of ancient races.

The first settlement of the country [illegible] in general by tried and worthy pioneers. New England proudly quotes the words of the old Puritan divine, William Stoughton: "God sifted a whole nation that he might send grain over into the wilderness," and the great commonwealth in which we are now assembled, with equal pride, venerates its founder who won his domain by the arts of peace and not of war. But, after the settlement of the country, the current of immigration almost stopped until recent years. Its flood is now greater than ever, but it no longer pours sifted grain upon this continent, but grain mixed with noxious weeds and brambles. Our population is already more heterogeneous than that of any other country. To-morrow is the Fourth of July. It is our national festival. Yet half the population of our greatest city, and vast numbers of the people elsewhere, will have no knowledge of the sublime significance of the day, no kindling pride, no answering enthusiasm, as the stars and stripes greet the auspicious morning. This is a fact of profound significance. Only the magic power of the lotus could dull the longing of the Greek heart for Greece. The soul of the German thrills everywhere to the music of his fatherland. The Irishman is still the exile of Erin. The sandwiched Scotsman dreams the *[illegible]* among his native mountains. The Scandinavian whose land is merged in a mighty empire, is still true to Scandinavia and wherever he wanders bears in his [illegible] and hero. Patriotism feeds upon local traditions, historic events, and the memories of famous men. But a miscellaneous multitude, sprung of many nations, without a common heart to migrate in unlikely to common memories and associations, would lack that supreme patriotism which is the moral defense of a nation.

Let us beware, then, how we recklessly water our life-blood. Webster said at Bunker Hill, just as the vast immigration was beginning, "We are placed at the head of representative and popular governments." We shall be recreant to the duty of that headship if we permit the fundamental conditions of national repose, of the security of personal rights, of good laws, and of just administration, to be imperilled by the ignorant, lawless, idle, and dangerous overflow of all other countries. We are the occupants and guardians of this country, and with a kindly heart and hospitable hand toward all the world, we must prescribe the conditions upon which the world shall come here. If America is to remain the head of free governments and the hope of liberty to the world, our first duty is to remember that constitutional liberty has its own laws and conditions, and that only by respecting and enforcing them can liberty for ourselves and for all mankind be preserved.

Akin to this is the problem of the suffrage. Subject to the constitutional guarantee of a republican form of government, and of no discrimination against race or color, the regulation of the suffrage is wisely left to the states. But the action of every state upon subjects of a common interest necessarily affects the union. The suffrage is the mainspring, the heart of our common life, and whatever affects it injuriously touches the national sensorium and the whole country thrills. No community politically founded upon the legal equality of the suffrage can habitually disregard that equality without moral deterioration, growing indifference to the authority of law, and destruction of the democratic republican principle. If ignorance and semi barbarous dominance be fatal to civilized communities, not less so is constant and deliberate defiance of law. In a national union of states where fair elections are assumed, systematic fraud or violence or suppression of votes, in the event of a closely contested poll, would inevitably destroy the conviction that the apparent result represented the actual will of the legal voters, and that result would be challenged amid violent disorder. It is not enough that a national election be fair, it must be the national conviction that it is fair.

No honest man should delude himself with the theory that this is a local question. In New York there is a very large class of ignorant, unAmerican voters who barely speak our language, who have no knowledge or practice of free popular institutions, and who are alien in tradition, sympathy and spirit. It is a class of no single nationality, but is gathered from all other lands. It is large enough to control the state, and as the electoral vote of New York is very important, it might easily decide a national election. But whatever its ignorance or degradation, this is a class of legal voters. They have been enfranchised by the law upon which rest all our rights, and if by fraud, or force, or by any illicit method, this class of voters should be deprived of their legal right, it would not be a New York question alone. Virginia, Mississippi, Maine, Minnesota would be equally concerned. The national peace would be imperilled until that deprivation ceased, and either the right to vote were legally annulled or freely exercised. If there be a national question, a question which vitally interests every American citizen from the Penobscot to the Rio Grande, a question which, while Americans are Americans, will not be settled, but must be honorably entertained and patriotically adjusted, it is the question of a free legal ballot.

The practical remedy for its violation or its repression, indeed, is local not national. The citizens of this magnificent commonwealth cannot reach across the Potomac and impose their will upon the citizens of Virginia, nor can citizens of New England [illegible] Virginia [illegible] Virginia knows [illegible] know that Mason and Dixon [illegible] have a great [illegible] which [illegible] and as Washington and Jackson [illegible] from that of Madison and Marshall [illegible] Franklin and Rittenhouse [illegible] purpose but with the regard [illegible] local condition [illegible] fraternity [illegible] great problem of the suffrage and other problems are solved. The [illegible] American society, which would spread [illegible] the land of the free [illegible] spirit [illegible] in patriotic song would be the glory of every state.

Fellow citizens, [illegible] shall not have [illegible] this [illegible] party to decree our joy and gratitude for our country's [illegible] under [illegible] blessings to [illegible] children [illegible] Here at least is its sacred [illegible] revealed. It is the patriotic memory which has brought to this field the army of Northern Virginia and the army of the Potomac. It lies at the many emotion with which the veteran soldier sees only the sincerity and the courage of his ancient foe, and scorns suspicion of a lingering enmity. It lies in the perfect freedom of speech and [illegible] for three days have rained in these hearts and refined in this enchanted air. These are the forces that assure the future of our beloved country. May they go before us in our mighty march as far as of blood by day and of fire by night. Happy for us, happy for mankind, if we and our children shall comprehend that these are the fundamental conditions of the life of the [illegible] expanding [illegible] when a country whose great population covering the continent will a story of civilization which the imagination cannot forecast, the chaplet of country of the great battle shall be celebrated. The generation which shall gather here in our places will rise up and call us blessed. They indeed, the fleeting angel of this hour will have yielded his most precious benediction, and in the field of Gettysburg, as we now behold it, the blue and the gray blending in happy harmony, as the morning lies of the summer landscape, we may see the radiant symbol of the triumphant America of our pride, our hope and our joy.

To-night a champion will appear at the Springs hotel. No exercises are scheduled for to-morrow, and the day will probably be quiet as far as the army of the Potomac is concerned. At a business meeting of the department, held in the cemetery to-day, it was decided to hold next summer's encampment at this place, the time to be determined at the winter session.

The republican committee having in charge the notification of the nominees will visit Hillsdale Saturday next to notify Morton.

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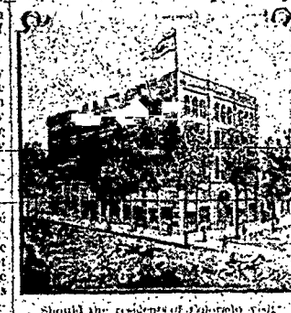

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Toll and Guides Free.
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Saratoga.

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bration of the Fourth
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s are expected, how-
ill be creditable dis-
in the evening.

n and wife, Mr. E. R.
d Miss D. Hayes, the
now sojourning at the
the crowd of pilgrims
ike's Peak yesterday.

hman, father of Mrs.
r, arrived yesterday
, and will remain a
lans was. He brought
of fresh trout from

ew Orleans party are
Cliff. Without ex-
have enjoyed their
expectations, and all
y had not arranged
Manitou may, reason-
visitors from the south

Grove nor.

of the week was the
e Manitou house last
not in all Manitou a
for dancing than the
om, and there are no
ining or attentive than
cy. The evening was
nd and some time be-
arch was played the
egan to arrive, and in
parlors and piazzas
e elite of the Manitou
invited guests. The
an band, was all that
and the evening was
pleasure. We are able
al list of those pres-

M. Shomaker and two
cinnati. Mrs. Lizzie
n Tucker, of Colorado
Mrs. Woods, Mr. John
enkins, Mrs. Boyd and
ansas City; Mrs. Hol-
, Toledo; Mrs. Moore
atur, Ill.; Mr. A. H.
Mrs. Geo. W. Pearce,
J. W. Hamilton
onnell, of Colorado
City, of Manitou;
lder, Miss Hazelwood,
of Colorado Springs,
St. Louis; Captain and
Miss Williams, of Man-
tanio, St. Louis; Har-
ffen, Denver, Mr. and
Miss Sweatman, Mrs.
phia; Mrs. and Miss
Mr. and Miss Chase, J.
; Mr. and Mrs. A. W.
M. Walk, J. A.
W. D. Reid, Denver;
lds, Nichols, Mr.
ey Tabor, Denver;
D. Thatcher, Pueblo;
f. Blake, P. Rauh and
; Mrs. I. E. Rauh, In-

dianapolis; S. Kahn, Cincinnati; L. Bloomingdale, St. Louis; Robt. Weir, Dr. and Mrs. Woods, Manitou; Mrs. Dr. O. D. Cass and daughter, Denver; Mr. and Mrs. H. E. De Bronkart, Denver.

Following are yesterday's arrivals at the hotel:

The Antlers—Mrs. D. H. Barber, Little Rock; Mrs. J. M. Long and son, Leavenworth; Mrs. G. M. Trimble, James Mason, Leadville; Miss Maude McFa[illegible], Miss B. Coffman, Colorado Springs; Mrs. S. Bullen and family, Columbus, Texas; Miss Loudon, W. E. Shuttleworth, Boston; W. Maud, Dover; E. J. Ellerick, New York; W. J. Cockrill, Glenwood Springs; Mrs. W. J. Cockrill and daughter, Miss L. C. Alden; B. R. Omara, Pueblo; J. S. Stevens, New Mexico; G. C. DeBronkart and wife, Mrs. G. W. Peirce and child, Denver.

Cog Hotel—Mr. and Mrs. Dugay, De Ponde, New Orleans; L. Mix, S. H. Hinton, servant and child, New Orleans; Mr. Solomon, [illegible]; Miss L. Holshamer, New Orleans; Tom Hulbert, Manitou; G. R. Fowler, Colorado Springs; Henry Schultz and wife, Denver; William Wade, Boston; Samuel W. Collins, Denver; Edward F. Carson, New York; George D. Bridge, Mrs. J. D. Bristol, New Haven; Leslie H. Blood and wife, Denver; Fred W. Blood, Denver; Mrs. Emma Slayback, Denver; M. N. Moody, St. Louis.

The Rudolph—E. H. McDonald, L. J. Crocker, Denver; Thos. Dwyer, Pueblo; Guy, John Nolan, Pueblo; Clinton Colby, Chicago; A. S. Dwight, W. H. Aldridge, H. C. Mannheim, F. P. Mathewson, Pueblo; Mrs. Henry C. Hays, Miss V. C. Hays, Louis B. Hays, Pittsburg, Pa.; C. W. Warfield, Pueblo; Miss M. H. Hart, Philadelphia; Mrs. H. I. Morey, Sherbrooke, Canada; Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Morey and child, Sherbrooke, Canada; F. P. Dumars, G. M. Donaldson, Denver; S. Brison, Fort Worth.

Iron Springs—H. A. Williams, Owensboro, Ky.; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Smith, Cincinnati; O. Moses, Miami, Chicago; Mrs. H. J. Dugan and child, Mrs. J. B. McMillin, Ft. Worth, Tex.; Louis H. Sullivan, Chicago; Mrs. J. P. McKay, Denver; L. E. Adams and wife, Kansas City; Mrs. C. C. Fenner, Denver; S. M. James, Kansas City; R. Gibson, Pueblo; [illegible] Miss Harrison, London; F. W. Borbyde, Burlington, Ia.; S. Brule, C. C. Fenner, Denver.

Manitou House—A. H. Sargent, Keokuk, Ia.; J. Fitz Brian, Denver; Mrs. H. Brentano, St. Louis; Albert Chase and sister, St. Louis; E. M. Bartlett, A. J. Dartall, Denver.

County Commissioners.

The county commissioners were in session yesterday and passed the day in examining and allowing bills. The board will not be in session to-day but will convene on Thursday morning. The following bills were allowed yesterday:

Turner & Gates, road work	[illegible]
James Hurt, road work	[illegible]
James Court, same	[illegible]
Geo. Abel, at Stationery Convention	[illegible]
Reuben Berry, county superintendent	[illegible]
Hay	[illegible]
Reuben Berry, same	[illegible]
Reuben Berry, same	[illegible]
John Carter, work	[illegible]
A. G. Hill, road work	[illegible]
Mrs. Mary Stanley, janitor's salary	[illegible]
B. Hillhouse, supplies	[illegible]
E. C. Baker, labor	[illegible]
N. O. Johnson, supplies	[illegible]
Hot Springs Co., water	[illegible]
Rudolph Kaiser, [illegible]	[illegible]
F. E. Daw, supplies	[illegible]
George Sherman, work	[illegible]
A. Dixon, work	[illegible]
H. L. Welch, work	[illegible]
John Moore & Co., [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
John Cleghorn, fees	[illegible]
Rocky Mountain News	[illegible]
O. B. Brown, [illegible]	[illegible]
E. C. Bartlett, labor	[illegible]
John Gates, road cleaning	[illegible]
Calloway & Stark, meat	[illegible]
Newton Lumber Co., lumber	[illegible]
A. G. Hill, road work	[illegible]
B. Blackworth, road work	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
E. J. Eaton, cash advanced	[illegible]
Glover & Andrew, painting	[illegible]
W. Ingham, coal	[illegible]
T. A. Murphy, labor	[illegible]
Colorado Telephone Co., rent	[illegible]
Gilchrist Bros. & Wilson, supplies	[illegible]
Colorado Springs Gas & Coke Co., light	[illegible]
H. C. Cates, lumber	[illegible]
J. P. Conlogue, road work	[illegible]
A. Pettibone, supplies	[illegible]
J. S. Patterson, road work	[illegible]
George Turkish, witness fees	[illegible]
A. H. Talcott, road work	[illegible]
Gazette Printing Co., printing	[illegible]
C. C. Lewis, juror fees	[illegible]
H. T. Blake, same	[illegible]
W. H. Rogers, same	[illegible]
G. A. Lynch, same	[illegible]
W. T. Hector, same	[illegible]
W. A. Davis, same	[illegible]
J. S. Luckhart, road work	[illegible]
Gazette Printing Co., printing	[illegible]
W. H. D. Merrill, supplies	[illegible]
Leon Jackson, sheriff's fees	[illegible]
John Morris Co., stationery	[illegible]
Joseph Dozier, supplies	[illegible]
F. M. Cravens, labor	[illegible]
W. H. Jones, [illegible]	[illegible]
El Paso Electric Co., light	[illegible]
Kenney & Orahood, [illegible]	[illegible]

A Statement.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

In reply to an article in your issue of yesterday's GAZETTE stating that I have my permission to build a platform in front of my house on South Tejon street I will say that I will not allow the erection of such a platform in front of my property.

MRS. MARY P. BLACKMINSTER.

Mr. E. P. Moon of Husted has furnished us with the following weather record for the month of June: Maximum temperature, 96 on the 28th; minimum temperature, 37 on the 22d; mean temperature, 65.5; maximum daily mean temperature, 76 on the 30th; minimum daily mean temperature, 56.5 on the 1st; number of clear days, (strictly) 7; number of fair days, 23; number of days on which rain fell, 1; total precipitation (water) 0.07 inches; prevailing direction of the wind, south, 20 days.

Alamo Arrivals—D. M. Murray, Granger, Colo.; H. C. McQuarrie, Q. Clarkin, Wichita, Ks.; W. L. Carter, City; F. S. Oullerank, Denver; John W. J. Wakefield, Colo.; F. W. High, Syracuse, Ks.; F. L. Williams, St. Louis; R. C. Darrow, Atchison, Ks.; P. D. Gaymar, wife and two children, Pueblo; Mike Welch, Leadville; Miss L. H. Baldwin, Salida; D. L. Virgus, Decatur, Ill.; J. H. Martin, Lacon, Ill.; C. S. McCollock, Leadville; Andrew Smith, Sparkland, Ill.; E. M. Holmes, Indianola, Ia.; E. J. Carroll, W. D. Barker, city; R. W. Harris, A. Long, Pueblo; R. F. Clarke, Independence, Iowa; Sid S. Seisenring, Hong Cong, China.

Antlers Arrivals—E. J. Mark, St. Louis; George Clarke, Ranch, S. Wilder, City; M. Adams, Chicago; L. L. Taylor, Pueblo; Dr. J. W. Higgins and wife, Elbert; E. R. Perkins, Denver; M. V. Bryant, Chicago; A. Frank and wife, Miss Mollie Frank; Mrs. J. Rothschild, St. Louis; H. F. Selleck, Denver; Miss L. J. Reed, Edgerton; A. Foster, Boston; Emily S. Perkins, Denver; Mrs. S. V. Jackson, New York; A. Rohrback, Philadelphia; R. M. Strather, St. Louis; J. T. [illegible] and [illegible], Colo.; [illegible] Anderson, M. D., Hagerstown, Ind.; T. P. Dunbar, Denver; T. Holland, A. F. Selden, Hugh McGuire, New York; J. May, wife and two children, Mrs. J. Feckheimer and two children, Cincinnati.

COLORADO CITY.

Programme of the Celebration—Items of Interest.

The workmen in the [illegible] Midland shops will have a holiday to-day in [illegible] place of the 4th [illegible] resigned.

The police [illegible] have collected in fines [illegible] more than $[illegible].

Born—On Sunday night, to the wife of Mr. Richard Mann, a girl weighing nine pounds.

The dancing club met last night in the new Pond's opera building. The hall is a large one and [illegible].

The city council at its meeting on Monday evening designed [illegible] for the celebration of the Fourth of July [illegible].

Parties are now at work on the new Astor building, on the corner of Colorado avenue and West First street. The lower story of the building will consist of valuable store rooms arranged to [illegible] business purposes.

Mr. V. L. Dubois is authorized to receive subscriptions to the GAZETTE in Colorado City. Papers will be delivered in business portions of the city or anywhere on the direct road between Colorado Springs and Manitou. Subscription price: One month $1; three months $2; in advance.

This will be a gala day in Colorado City. The national holiday will be celebrated as it never was before in El Paso county. Preparations have been going on for weeks and everything is now in readiness. The formal celebration will be inaugurated at nine o'clock, when a procession will form on West First street and march to the barbecue grounds in Jones's grove, [illegible] mile [illegible]. The procession will be headed by the Colorado City band, followed by the members of the city council and other city officials. Next a pyrotechnician board of grotesque figures, followed by a pageant car bearing the following young ladies representing the states and territories of the union:

Nellie Stockbridge	Goddess of Liberty
Ella Jackson	Maine
Hattie Eager	New Hampshire
[illegible]	Vermont
Frances Hartman	Massachusetts
Cora Templeton	Connecticut
Mable Hill	Rhode Island
Emma Templeton	New York
Mary Jacobs	New Jersey
Eliza Boss	Maryland
Jennie Watkins	Delaware
Essie Watkins	West Virginia
Nettie Fordyce	North Carolina
Nella Pankinor	South Carolina
Mary Morris	Georgia
Miss Judson	Alabama
Maggie Lowe	Louisiana
Maggie Peabody	Mississippi
Annie Conliter	Washington Territory
Minnie Gibbs	Oregon
Bell Stockbridge	Idaho
Minnie Hanop	Montana
Bertie Jacobs	Wyoming
Pearl Hodges	California
Grace Findley	Nevada
Edith Henderson	Utah
Lena Kelly	Colorado
Fannie Kelly	Arizona
Maggie Hill	New Mexico
Irene Hoadley	Alaska
Lena Papillo	Tennessee
[illegible]	Dakota
Marcia Henderson	Michigan
Bertie Blanchard	Wisconsin
Annie Mattison	Illinois
Allie Lowe	Indiana
Sadie McPherson	Kentucky
Nannie Moore	Minnesota
Mrs. Eager	[illegible]
Maggie Moore	[illegible]
Susie Gus Jones	Nebraska
Ethel Clark	Kansas
Fred Horner	Missouri
Miss Judson	Indian Territory
Julia Drake	Arkansas
Elna Francisco	Texas

The fire companies, accompanied by the Hook and Ladder company of Colorado Springs, will be in the procession and it is expected that Company A, C. N. G., of Colorado Springs, will also be on hand. Citizens in carriages and on foot will bring up the rear.

At the grove an old time Fourth of July celebration will be indulged in. Professor A. M. Jackson will deliver a patriotic oration and other local orators will speak. The Declaration of Independence will be read and a large chorus will sing national anthems. In the afternoon there will be horse races, foot races, burro races, a sack race, and a wheelbarrow race, and contests between the Adams Hose Co. No. 1 and the Anthony Butt Hose Co. No. 2. In the evening the former company will give a grand ball in the Adams block, and a large amount of fireworks will be displayed from different parts of the city. It is expected that a large crowd of visitors will be on hand.

Grand View Arrivals—D. T. Fitts and wife, Belleville, Wis.; W. M. Schmidlap, J. H. Van Fossen, city; A. Bowdish, Stony City, Ia.; H. S. Evans and wife, Grainfield, Ks.; D. L. Virgus, Decatur, Ills.; Miss Mary Willoughby, Belleville, Wis.; M. Aldridge, Denver; L. Aldrin, city; H. C. Brandt, Minneapolis.

There was a round-up in the Martin-Mettenbrink pasture yesterday. The round-up will be at Jimmy's Camp either to-day or to-morrow.

Killed on a Crossing.

Bradford, Pa., July 3.—While a man named Stokes and his wife were driving across the Western New York & Pennsylvania railroad track at Carrollton to-day they were struck by a passenger train and both instantly killed.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Bond offerings yesterday $440,000, acceptances $20,500.

C. H. Tibbetts, a merchant from Akron, Colo., dropped dead in the street in Denver yesterday of heart disease.

The celebrated libel case of Postmaster General Vilas against Wm. Welch was continued yesterday.

General Geo. C. Rogers, of Kansas, a member of the board of pension appeals of the interior department, has been dismissed, and Jas. C. Lacey, of Missouri, has been appointed to the vacancy.

The postmaster general has written a letter to the president formally protesting against the proposition made by the civil service commission to extend the classified service so as to include the railway postal service.

The national association of music teachers began their annual convention at Chicago yesterday. Over one thousand professional musicians were in attendance from all parts of the country. The sessions will continue over Thursday.

Part of Lucky Baldwin's string was shipped from Chicago to Long Branch Monday night to participate in the Monmouth Park races. The lot embraced Grisette, Estrella, Los Angeles, Sillita, Alaho, Zacatecas, Gladiator, Rosebud and California.

It is believed in Berlin that after a definite understanding with Russia has been established Emperor William will propose that the European powers reduce their armaments. The emperor will arrive at St. Petersburg on the 30th, the czarina's fete day.

ORDINANCES.

An Ordinance to Amend an Ordinance Concerning the Fire Department.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the city of Colorado Springs:

That Section 2 of an Ordinance passed April 12th, 1885, entitled "An Ordinance Relating to the Fire Department," be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 2. The Department shall hold an Annual Meeting on the evening of the second Wednesday in April of each year, and elect a Chief Engineer, an Assistant, and second Assistant Engineer, and a Secretary and Treasurer, who shall be active members of the department and shall present their names to the City Council at its next regular session for confirmation. He (referring) they shall be sworn in as other City officers, and shall hold their offices for one year, and until their successors are elected and qualified. Such department officers shall be elected by ballot, by the active members of the department, and no member shall vote by proxy. The election shall be conducted under the supervision of a Board of Election, which shall consist of one member from each company in the department. The members of the Board of Election shall serve for one year and until their successors are elected. It shall be the duty of the Board of Election to canvass the vote and to certify the result and make return thereof to the city council at the regular meeting next succeeding the election. [illegible] from its members a member of the election board, and to appoint, and furnish to the persons so elected, certificates of their election signed by the foreman and secretary. If one of the officers elected fails to serve, a substitute shall be selected from the company to which he belonged, by the other members of the board of election. In case of the absence of a full board at the election cannot be secured, then the election shall be proceeded with under the supervision of a majority of such board. No later than ten days previous to the annual election, each company shall furnish to the secretary of the department a list of the names of its active members, duly certified by its foreman and secretary, and the secretary of the department shall deliver such lists to the board of election on the evening of the election before the hour hereby fixed for the commencement of the voting. Only the persons named in such lists and the department officers shall be entitled to vote at the annual election. In case of a vacancy in one of the department offices, a special election shall be called to fill such vacancy. Such special election shall be conducted in the same manner as the annual election, except that for such special election new lists shall be furnished by the active members of those who were its active members ten days prior thereto, and at such special election, only the persons named in such new lists and the department officers shall be allowed to vote. All officers elected to fill vacancies, as herein provided, shall be subject to confirmation by the common council.

The ballots at either annual or special elections shall be of white newspaper not more than two and three eighths inches in length, nor less than two and one-quarter inches in width, and shall have the name of each of the offices that are to be filled, preceded by the word "for," printed thereon, and the name of the candidate for any office shall be either written or printed, immediately under the name of the office for which he may be a candidate. The receptacle for the ballots at any election shall be kept open from 7:30 o'clock p. m. to 10 o'clock p. m. on the day of election. The candidate receiving the greatest number of votes for any office shall be declared elected to that office. Should two or more candidates receive the same number of votes for one office, and this number be greater than the number received by any other candidate for the same office, there shall be a failure to elect to that office, and the chief shall call another meeting, of which three days notice shall be given, to be held within ten days, and at this meeting a new ballot shall be taken to fill such office.

Special meetings of the department may be called by the chief engineer in the manner and upon the request of ten members of the department.

Passed July 2nd, 1888.

Attest: W. M. SPRICKLER, Mayor.
H. C. McCREERY, City Clerk.

An Ordinance to Amend an Ordinance entitled an Ordinance Concerning Nuisances.

Be it ordained by the city council of the city of Colorado Springs:

That Section 1 of an ordinance entitled "an ordinance concerning nuisances," passed April 5th, 1888, be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 1. That any stable, pen, shed, apartment, pen or place, or any yard or appurtenance thereof, where any horse, cow, or swine, or any other animal shall be kept in this city, so as to be offensive, is hereby declared to be a nuisance, and any person so offending shall be fined in a sum not less than $5 for each day he neglects or refuses to abate such nuisance after being notified by the board of health so to do.

Passed July 2nd, 1888.

Attest: W. M. SPRICKLER, Mayor.
H. C. McCREERY, City Clerk.

WANTED.

WANTED—A man to work on ranch. Call at Sprague house, Robert Hall. [illegible]

WANTED—A [illegible] to board with town [illegible] 127 N. Cascade ave. [illegible]

WANTED—[illegible]

WANTED—[illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible]

FOR SALE

THE GAZETTE,

WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1888.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR 24 HOURS ENDING 5P. M. JULY 3, 1888.	
Temperature at 5 p. m.	73
Mean temperature	66
Maximum temperature	81
Minimum temperature	57
Range of temperature	24
Mean humidity	36
Prevailing wind direction	W
Average cloudiness	1.0
State of weather	Clear
Precipitation	0.0

T. W. SHERWOOD, Signal Corps.

Proclamation.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 3, 1888.

The discharge of fire crackers and other explosives, and the display of fire works on the 3d, 4th and 5th of July, are prohibited within the fire limits of the city. The public parks may be used for these purposes on the days mentioned.

The use of hydrant water for irrigating or sprinkling lawns from noon of the 3d to the morning of the 5th inst. is also prohibited.

W. M. STRICKLER, Mayor.

Three men were arrested for drunkenness yesterday afternoon.

Mr. E. E. Martin left yesterday afternoon on a two weeks' visit to Chicago.

Miss Reta Trollope leaves to-day on a visit to her home at Detroit, Michigan.

Colorado Springs vs. Five Points on the base ball grounds this morning and afternoon.

The meeting of the Cleveland and Thurman club this evening has been postponed for one week.

We publish officially this morning the ordinances passed by the city council at its meeting last Monday night.

Mr. J. H. Gardner has leased Mr. S. N. Nye's cottage at Cascade and will occupy it with his family during the summer.

The GAZETTE force will celebrate the glorious Fourth, and in consequence there will be no paper to-morrow morning.

If you want to have a thoroughly good time attend the excursion of St. Ann's Catholic church to Green Mountain Falls to-day.

We call attention to the change in the advertisement of H. F. Reed & Son this morning. They offer some very desirable bargains.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union telegraph office for Frank J. Primrose, S. E. Bourke, Henry W. Hallett and M. D. Griffin.

The barber shops will close to-day at noon. The banks and county offices will be closed during the entire day and at the postoffice Sunday hours will be observed.

There will be an important meeting of the Congregational church on Thursday evening to take action with reference to the letting of the contract for the new edifice. All members are urged to be present.

Willis Sweet, formerly editor of the Mountaineer and who is well known in Colorado Springs, was a delegate to the Chicago convention from Idaho, and was a member of the committee on resolutions.

Yesterday morning a man entered the house at No. 330 South Tejon street while the occupants were in the yard and stole a silver watch and chain which had been left on the top of the piano in the sitting room.

County Surveyor Reid has just completed a large and accurate map of the county which has been placed in the county commissioners' room. It gives all the section, township and range lines, the railroads, county roads, and the course of all the dry and perpetual streams in the county. In the words of County Commissioner Skinner "it is a beauty."

Sells Brothers' mammoth circus will exhibit in this city to-morrow. It enjoys the distinction of being the best circus traveling in the west. The hippodrome is mentioned by the press abroad as presenting realistic and vividly exciting scenes of Rome's palmy days, and the circus offers a coterie of the best and most distinguished equestrian and gymnic performers in the profession. The elevated stage is devoted to such special features as could not otherwise be produced, and the menagerie contains an unlimited variety of the strange and curious in animated nature.

Under Sheriff Saxton returned from Buena Vista yesterday afternoon having in custody Oscar Crawford, who was arrested at that place on Monday afternoon for stealing three horses from a pasture in the eastern part of the city last Thursday night. When Crawford was arrested he was driving one of the horses in a buggy, which together with the harness, he claimed to have borrowed from W. A. Diebold of this city. The other two horses were found in a livery stable where Crawford had taken them on arriving in that city. As he endeavored to sell the buggy and harness he can be held for stealing them also. He will probably be given a preliminary hearing before Justice of the Peace Shideler next Monday morning.

Lovers of base ball will to-day have an opportunity of witnessing two well contested games. The Denver Five Points, the champion amateur club of the state, will meet the local club for the first time this season. Each will put forth every effort to win, and the game will be sharply contested at all points. The Five Points have two excellent pitchers in Marton and Bates, and backed up as they will be by two such star catchers as Pink and Everett, they will give the home club the hardest work which they have yet had. The positions of the two nines for the morning game will be as follows:

Colorado Springs.		Five Points.
W. J. McMahon	catcher	Pink
Lynch	2nd base	M McLaughlin
De Witt	short stop	A McLaughlin
Ferguson	right field	Everett
F. McMahon	pitcher	Marton
Fitzgerald	1st base	Bevil
Smith	3rd base	Nichols
Garland	left field	Bates
Hunter	center field	Wells

In the afternoon the batteries will be Bates and Everett for the Five Points and Ferguson and McMahon for the local club. Mr. Kelly, an old league umpire, will officiate in that capacity today, but in the afternoon game the double system of umpiring will be given a trial. The "bleaching boards" are finished and the management is prepared to accommodate the great crowds which will undoubtedly witness both games. The Five Points arrived on the late train last evening and are mopping at the Grand View hotel. The morning game will be called at 10 o'clock, and the afternoon game at half past three o'clock.

The excursion to Green Mountain Falls to-day will be the largest of the season. Over one thousand tickets have been sold and it is estimated that fully twice that number of people will visit this popular picnic ground during the day. The most elaborate preparations have been made for the comfort and pleasure of the excursionists. The lake is now filled with water and a number of good boats have been placed upon it. A large pavilion has been built near the station and in the afternoon an orchestra will furnish music for dancing. The ladies of St. Ann's Catholic church, under whose auspices the excursion is given, [illegible] dinner on the grounds. The Fountain band will be in attendance a portion of the day. The following is the time table upon which trains will be run to the Falls to-day: Going—Trains leave Union depot as follows: 8.10, 8.39, 10.25 and 10.35 a. m.; 1.30 and 4.20 p. m. Returning—Trains leave Green Mountain Falls as follows: 9.15, 9.30 and 11.47 a. m.; 2.35, 5.30 and 6.30 p. m.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on alternate days of the week, ten cents per line for each insertion.

HALLETT & BAKER

Undertakers and Embalmers,

No. 2 Pike's Peak Avenue. 1-2-2 tf

Fairley Bros. have just received a car load of Ice Chests.

Antique Oak, and Plain Ash Refrigerators at Fairley Bros.

Refrigerators with Water Tank and Cooler at Fairley Bros.

Refrigerators from ten to seventy-five dollars at Fairley Bros.

Refrigerators warranted the best and most economical at Fairley Bros.

See the finest display of Refrigerators ever exhibited in this city at Fairley Bros.

Water Coolers and Ice Boxes at Fairley Bros. 1-2-2 tf

Fine Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware, Native Jewelry and Optical Goods. Manufacturing and Repairing a specialty at EARLE'S. 8-12-tf

A large assortment of Combs, Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes at ten per cent above cost for ten days, at Green's Drug store. g-1-tf

Iron Springs Hotel, Manitou, Colorado, $4 to $6 per day, $21 to $35 per week. Cater to first class business only.

g-2-tf H. T. BLAKE, Proprietor.

Clairvoyant and Fortune Teller, Mrs. V. Holme can be consulted at 125 W. Cutsella St. Drunkenness Cured. g-1-tf

CLEANING DYING AND SCOURING, Repairing and Repairing of all clothing a specialty. 110 S. Tejon street, opposite Post-office. g-1-tf

The best Soda Water, made with pure fruit juices, at Church's Drug store. Always fresh and cold. g-1-tf

Mrs. May can accommodate a few board in at Cheyenne House, Cheyenne Canon. Also ground room for tents with or without board. g-29-tf

Jojo Jones, horse shoer, is located at 25 S. Cascade ave., second door south of Bacon & Carr's stable, where he would be pleased to see his old friends and customers. g-19-tf

NOTICE.

Arrangements at Manitou Park are now completed and the public can be accommodated. People wishing to stop can take the train to Manitou Park Station on Midland R. R. at 11 a. m. The Park Stage meets every train. g-30 H. G. THORNTON.

MIDLAND COAL—is now ready for delivery. Order book at Hughes' Grocery Store, Ericson & Gough's one door north of postoffice, and at Treasurer's office, Midland Railway.

CHAS. A. LANSING & CO.,

g-2-tf Telephone 30.

BOLTS!

Get your bolsouts for the 4th at McCoy's. The most selected large assortment, cheap. Remember McCoy's Best, No. 5 S. Tejon street. 1-29-tf

The finest Perfumes at Church's Drug store. Samples of all the popular and lasting odors at 10c a bottle. g-2-tf

LUXURIOUS TRAVELING.

The Union Pacific ry. is rapidly getting to the front under the able management of Mr. Potter. They are now running four daily trains to Omaha, Kansas City and the East, and two to Salt Lake and the West. Pullman's latest improved sleepers attached to each train (and they are the finest in the country). The fast train leaves Denver daily at 9.15 p. m. and arrives in Omaha next day 2.25, Chicago following morning 8.00 a. m. Old Reliable K. P. departs as usual daily at 3.05 p.m. Morning train for Omaha and Chicago departs at 8.30 a. m., for Kansas City at 7.00 a. m. Trains for the West leave daily at 1.15 p. m. and 11.45 p. m. Evening trains from this city arrive in time to connect with all U. P. trains East and West. Tickets sold and sleepers reserved at the D. & R. G. offices. J. M. Ellison, Agent; D. B. Kelser General Agent, Denver. 8-24-tf

—Marcher, the jeweler, makes repairing of fine, complicated watches and French clocks a specialty. Manufacturing jewelry and diamond setting. Work warranted. g-6-tf

FOR SALE.

Block 1, GRAND VIEW, embracing 3 acres. Chance to create $2,500 in six months. Also several acres on Cheyenne Creek—the most beautiful stream near the city. Buy these properties and MAKE MONEY. Also good building site. Three lots in WEST COLORADO SPRINGS to be had at a BARGAIN.

FOR RENT—Cheap—10 room house, furnished or unfurnished.

A. H. CORMAN. g-16-tf

Mellen's Views!

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

—AT—

No. 29 N. Tejon St.

Lantern Slides made to order from 1,000 negatives. g-16-tf

A RARE CHANCE TO BUY A CHARMING HOME IN MANITOU.

New two-story seven room house with kitchen attached, cellar, cistern, well, water, stable, carriage house, fruit and flowers, terms reasonable. Immediate possession given. Fine horse and carriage for sale cheap. Address Lock Box 250, or call at place.

g-3-tf H. BILLY.

Osage and Prospect Place, Manitou.

SPECIAL SALE

OF

Straw Hats & Helmets,

THIN CLOTHING,

Boys' Suits & Waists.

BALBRIGGANS

At 50c, 62c and 75c.

Prices Guaranteed against any and all Opposition.

Sol. Bacharach,

DEALER IN

Clothing & Gents' Furnishings,

103 S. TEJON ST. 1-25-tf

LOW PRICES!

ON FINE

Stationery,

Fancy Goods,

Visiting Cards,

Pocket Books,

Picture Frames,

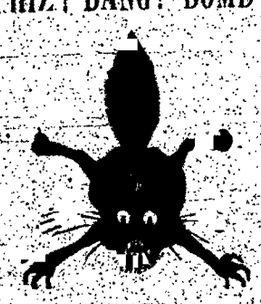
Artists' Materials,

And All Other Goods at

The Consolidated Stationery Co.

1-30-tf

PHIZ! BANG! BOMB!



GO TO

HIM & CO.'S

FOR YOUR

FIRE WORKS!

They can sell you by a long assortment for private exhibition at Eastern Prices. Their fire all Fresh, are very large, and guaranteed. Examine their stock and prices before purchasing.

Cor. Huerfano and Tejon Sts. 1-29-tf

GREAT REDUCTION

IN ALL

SHOES!

In order to reduce our immense stock we will SELL REGARDLESS OF COST. Now is your Grand opportunity.

BACON & GRISWOLD,

No 29 South Tejon St. 6-26-tf

For Sale by

BACON & GRISWOLD

No. 29 S. TEJON ST.

Park View Cottage!

Directly Opposite Alamo Park.

PLEASANT ROOMS

And First-Class Board.

Mrs. H. H. STEVENS, Prop.,

226 S. Tejon St. 1-19-tf

FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKER,

Miss Martin

is now prepared to do Dress-Making in all the latest styles, and also to satisfy the most fastidious.

PRICES REASONABLE.

No. 16 S. Nevada Ave. 1-20-1m

County Board of Equalization.

Public notice is hereby given that the county commissioners of El Paso county, Colorado, will sit as a board of equalization for the correction and completion of the assessment roll of said county, on Monday, the second day of July, A. D., 1888, and continue in session as such board of equalization for the purpose of supplying omissions in said assessment roll, and equalizing the same, not less than three nor more than ten consecutive days; and for the purpose of equalizing said assessment roll they are empowered by law to increase, diminish, alter or correct any assessment or valuation:

That on Monday, the sixteenth day of July, A. D., 1888, the said county commissioners will sit as said board of equalization, for the purpose of equalization, continuing in session not less than two nor more than ten consecutive days, for the purpose of hearing complaints only from those dissatisfied with the changes made in their assessments at the first meeting of said board or otherwise, and to adjust said assessment roll as in their judgment is just and proper. Tax payers are notified that they must attend to their assessments at said second meeting.

Colorado Springs, Colo., June 22, 1888. E. J. EATON, County Clerk. 6-27-2t

UNION ICE AND COAL CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Dealers in Ice.

Agents for Denver, Texas and Fort Worth Railroad Cloth. Order book at Herrick & Co.'s 1st door south of postoffice. Office and yard opposite D., T. & F. W. R. R. Depot. Telephone No. 31. 6-2-2m

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Colorado Springs Gas & Coke Company for the election of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company in the city of Colorado Springs, on Friday, July 13th, 1888, at 2 o'clock p. m.

J. F. HUMPHREY, President.

Colo. Springs, Colo., July 1st, 1888. g-1-td

M. KENNEDY,

No. 9 North Tejon Street,

REAL ESTATE, LOANS AND INSURANCE

Special Attention Given to the Wants of Persons out of Town.

Insurance Carefully Written in First-Class Companies Only.

Losses Promptly and Satisfactorily Adjusted.

STRANGERS, and others not posted in our Real Estate Market, often ask the question, "Where can I best invest my money to be sure of Quick and Profitable returns?"

1st. I would say, select a locality where you have the most SUNSHINE, the most view of our GRAND MOUNTAIN SCENERY, etc.

2nd. See that your locality where you can enjoy the BATH AND AVAILABLE WATER ADVANTAGES. Remember without water in this country is a desert and water is only DOMESTIC PURPOSES. Our water supply at present is limited and unless greatly increased in volume, will soon be used up when every drop will be needed inside the city limits.

3rd. Do not locate where lots are too low to grade, how much money and how many ways and years for surrounded by shanties will never sell for half what it costs to grade them, or other ways and years for that will increase in value.

4th. Don't wait until the "Rock Island" comes in and then pay from four to ten times more than present rates.

5th. "Lastly," call and see us and we will convince you that BOULDER HEIGHTS possesses all the above advantages.

FOR SALE UNFURNISHED.

Cottage 3 rooms, with barn, corral, etc. Most desirable residence. Very convenient. Tejon st.

One half mile south of the city, 7 rooms house, large lot, good barn, etc., $25.

Brick house of 5 rooms. Very convenient locality on Nevada avenue, $40.

Very desirable house, North Weber street, 6 rooms, bath, etc., complete, $35.

Cottage 5 rooms, E. Boulder street, near Cascade ave., $10.

Also cottage 6 rooms, East Bijou street, $30.

Also house 9 rooms and bath room, N. Cascade ave. Fully furnished, $150.

Also new house 6 rooms and bath, on Willamette ave. Just finished in first-class shape, $30.

Elegant new house, just completed, 8 rooms, bath room, etc. Furnace, open grates, range, laundry and every modern convenience, North Tejon St.

House 9 rooms, N. Nevada ave. Very convenient, location, etc., $50.

The Maxwell house, 11 rooms. First-class location for boarding house. Low rent.

FOR SALE.

ONE QUARTER BLOCK—On N. Weber st. A Bargain.

HOUSE 2 ROOMS—Big Lot, Nevada ave., $1,100.

BUSINESS PROPERTY—On Tejon street.

ALSO A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS.

GOOD 5 ROOM HOUSE—Corner lot, Corona st., $2,000; one half cash, balance on time.

4 ROOM HOUSE—South Tejon st., $1,200.

3 ROOM HOUSE—South Cascade ave., $1,300.

CHOICE LOT N. WEBER ST., 50x100, $1,450.

THE FINEST BOARDING HOUSE IN THE CITY.

ONE OF THE FINEST RESIDENCES—N. Nevada ave., 100x100, house 9 rooms, bath, etc.

VERY DESIRABLE Residence lot, West side Cascade ave.

NEW HOUSE 4 ROOMS—South Cascade ave., $1,200.

HOUSE 2 ROOMS—North Walnut avenue, lot 50x150. Good barn and outbuildings.

CHOICE LOT—Fronting on Colorado avenue, $1,650.

ALSO good lot North Nevada avenue, $1,650.

ALSO, A 3-ACRE TRACT—Within city limits, under independent ditch. All cultivated. Very cheap.

VERY DESIRABLE CORNER—Lot 100x150, North Walnut avenue, $2,250.

ALSO lots in "Boulder Heights" addition.

FOUR ROOM HOUSE—South Tejon st., with good summer kitchen. Full size lot (50x150). Plenty of shade and fruit.

VERY CHOICE LOT—Centrally located on Nevada ave. Perfect front.

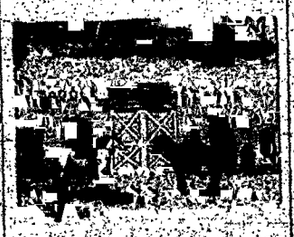
VERY DESIRABLE LOTS—On North Weber st., one and one half blocks from street cars, $300.

We will cheerfully show you property.

Call at my Office for Location, Prices, etc.

M. KENNEDY, Real Estate Dealer. - No. 9 North Tejon Street

Livery, Feed and Sale Stables.



15 Gaited Saddle Horses—15

For Ladies and Gentlemen.

GEO. E. HORANS, 110 E. Cucharras St. 6-15-tf

WHEN - IN - NEED

OF ANYTHING IN THE

Grocery Line,

Do Not Forget to Call on

Thomas Hughes

IN THE ELEGANT

Pike's Peak Avenue Block.

His store embraces the best the market affords. A full line of

Staple, Fancy & Imported Groceries

Always on Hand.

Fresh Vegetables in Season.

I have now a light delivery wagon in use which enables me to deliver all orders in the city promptly. 1-1-tf

ANTHRACITE COAL

Consumers will consult their interests and confer a favor by ordering a winter's supply of this excellent Fuel at once.

The following prices have been established for this season:

	PER TON
From date until July 15th	$8 00
From July 15th to August 1st	8 50
From August 1st to Sept. 1st	9 00
On and after Sept. 1st	9 00

Address all orders as heretofore to

WM. LENNOX,

Telephone 89. Agent.

Colorado Springs, July 1, '88. g-1-1m

NONE BETTER

Than the Elegantly Finished

Photographic Portraits

—MADE BY—

J. L. CLINTON.

Babies' Pictures a Specialty.

Satisfaction Guaranteed

FREWITT BLOCK, 18 S. TEJON ST. g-11-tf

NOTICE.

The P. O. S. of A.

—BUILDING—

Loan & Investment Association

Offers greater advantages to its members than can be had in any other corporation, association or savings institution in the city or state, as I parties who chose stock in the above association had better secure it at once as there will be a premium of 5 per cent placed upon all unsold stock after the last Saturday of the month.

Apply to the following for stock or information:

Jas. J. R. WILCOX,
Jas. T. VOSS,
C. E. HILLINGHAM,
W. E. McLAIN.

g-1-tf

SCHNEIDER & GARDNER!

Dealers

IN

Carriages,

Phaetons,

Buggies

AND

Surreys.

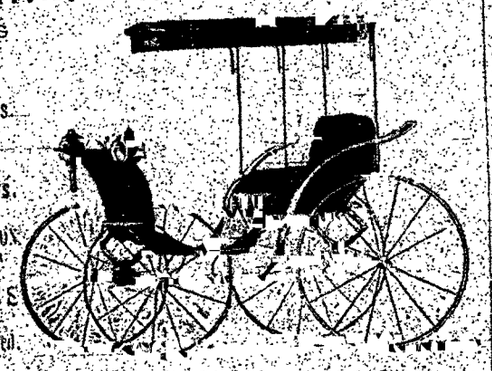
SATISFACTION

Guaranteed.

PRICES

Cannot

Be Duplicated.



Nos. 8 and 10 East Huerfano St.

A. HEMENWAY & SON,

GROCERS!

Also Carry a Full Line of

VEGETABLES AND FRUITS.

No. 115 South Tejon St. Telephone 37.

GOOY & POLEY,

The Pike's Peak Photographers,

No. 112 N. Tejon Street.

The Finest Parlors in the City. First class work. Reasonable Prices. Ground Floor. 6-22-1y

SOMETHING NEW.

Having just received one of the Largest consignments of WALL PAPER that was ever brought to El Paso county, at one time, and in order to dispose of it quick, and to give our patrons a share of the profits, we have concluded to give three grand prizes that shall be a benefit to every property holder in the county. To every purchaser of six double rolls of Paper and over and border for the same amount of paper, we shall give a chance for a GRAND DRAWING for the paper in one of three parlors in three different ways, the size of the parlor not to exceed 16x18.

THE FIRST PRIZE—Shall be for papering ceiling and walls with the very best hand made Embossed Paper in our store, the lucky party to select the paper. The wood work to be painted or stained to match the paper.

SECOND PRIZE—The ceiling and walls to be papered with Colored Bronze Paper, wood work painted or stained to match.

THIRD PRIZE—The ceiling and walls papered with a flat paper, that is, a paper without gilt; wood work painted or stained to match.

The mode of drawing will be by tickets with name and number, put in a box, which will be folded up and a duplicate of the same given the purchaser. The box will not be opened until the first day of July, 1888. Then all tickets shall be placed in a revolving wheel and a disinterested party blindfolded shall draw out one ticket, which shall indicate the owner of the first prize. The second and third in the same manner shall then be drawn.

6-1-1y

GEO. CANT & CO., 102 Pike's Peak Ave.

Lowest Prices Ever Offered.

I will sell at the undermentioned prices. I can sell cheaper any other firm because I discount all my bills and buy everything by the CAR LOAD.

AURORA BEER.

1 Dozen Quarts—$2 50. 1 Dozen Pints—$1 60.

BEER.		WINES.	
Anheuser Beer, 1 doz. quarts	$2 50	Bordeaux Claret, 1 doz. quarts	$3 00
pints	1 50	per quart	50
Budweiser Beer, 1 doz. pints	1 50	Hock, 1 doz. quarts	3 00
quarts	2 50	per quart	50
Milwaukee Beer, 1 doz. quarts	2 50		
pints	1 50		
Golden Bloom Beer, 1 doz. quarts	2 25	Fine California Wines as much	
pints	1 25	Port, per gallon	$1 50
Denver Brewing Co., 1 doz. pints	1 00	Sherry, per gallon	1 50
quarts	1 75		

All above mentioned goods delivered daily at same price to any part of the City. Barrel lots of 6 dozen quarts or 10 dozen pints at Special low rates. On hand the Largest Stock in the County of Domestic and Imported Wines and Liquors. Quality guaranteed. Address

A. STOCKBRIDGE,

Wholesale Wine & Spirit Merchant, Colorado City, Cor. P. O. Box 81, Colo. Springs.

LOWTHER BROS.' BAKERY

A FINE LINE OF

Cakes, Pies, Etc., Always on Hand.

Fresh Bread, Fruit & Confectionery.

Headquarters for the Finest Bread.

6-1-1y

WEBSTER & McPHERSON,

BLACKSMITHS,

Horse-Shoeing a Specialty.

West of Newton, Lumber Yard, West Huerfano Street. 6-8-tf

Mr. L. G. Goodspeed

Of Chicago, having purchased the stock of JEWELRY belonging to the estate of L. C. Davis, deceased, the undersigned, administrator of said estate, has entered into a contract with said Goodspeed, who will hereafter have charge of the business, and S. L. Pullin and Louis Langhans, who are workmanship and full satisfaction will be guaranteed.

Mr. Goodspeed will carry a large stock of Watches, etc., and has recently purchased a large stock of New Goods, which are now in the store.

G. W. DAVIS,

Administrator of the Estate of L. C. Davis.

F. H. GAY'S

Will offer a series of Bargains for the next two or three weeks. Bargain for Monday will be 96 pairs Men's Button and Lace Shoes at $1.50. Would be Cheap at $2.00.

F. H. GAY'S, 9 S. Tejon St.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

GREAT REDUCTION SALE

Commencing Monday Morning, July 2.

Our entire stock of French Sateens, Scotch Ginghams, at less than New York Cost.

Special Prices on all Summer Dress Goods.

Fancy Wraps and Jackets 25 per cent Discount.

GIDDINGS BROS. & WILR

You can fool some of the people all the time; you can fool all of the people some of the time; but you can not fool all the people all the time.

Merchants who publish silly advertisements ponder on this practically.

Is it better to deal with Clothiers who cheat and show very little, or to patronize a house that professes only what it can perform?

We have a great stock of things that men wear. Our Clothing is carefully selected and well made. Choose your apparel HERE, because we can fit you, and after you once learn the merits of our goods we believe you will continue to use them.

A. ARMENTROUT,

Clothes, Hats, Shoes and Furnishings,

19 S. Tejon St., Colo. Springs.

Tutt, McDaniel & Co.,

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE BROKERS

No. 1 South Tejon Street.

FOR SALE.

N. Weber—7 room house, full lot, cheap at	1,600
5 room house, S. Nevada	1,600
9 room house, 2 story, two lots	2,000
6 room house, North S. Weber	1,300
3 room house, central location	450

RANCH FOR SALE.

South slope of the divide, near house, 224 acres, 6 miles from town, cheap at	7,000
Lots in Colo. Springs, Colo. City, and Manitou. Investments in Monument.	d-1-tm

FOR RENT.

6 room house, Nevada, furnished	
9 room house, Cascade	
9 room house, furnished, S. Nevada	
4 room house, stable, etc., Nevada	
3 room house, South	
2 room house and tent, South	
6 room cottage, furnished, East	
3 room house, S. Wahsatch	
5 room brick house, central	

THE FINEST

Domestic and Imported Cigars.

THE BEST

Soda Water and Summer Drinks.

THE PUREST

Drugs and Medicines.

THE CHOICEST

Perfumes and Toilet Articles

—AT—

MILLER BROS.'

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRUGGISTS.

P. O. BLOCK.

IRVING HOWBERT, President. J. J. HAGERMAN, Vice President. J. A. HAYES, Jr., Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF COLORADO SPRINGS.

BUYS AND SELLS FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE AND DOES A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

DIRECTORS: IRVING HOWBERT, N. S. CULVER, LOUIS K. ehrich, A. HAYES, Jr., J. J. HAGERMAN.

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